

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

**Proclamation.**  
**THURSDAY, the 20th inst.,** having been designated by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to refrain from all secular employments on that day, and to devote it to appropriate religious exercises.

Perhaps, never before since we became a nation have we had more reason for heartfelt gratitude to God for the greatness of his mercies. He has spared us from pestilence and, through abundant harvests and remunerative industry, blessed us with unusual prosperity. By His aid and guidance we have been enabled to repel the assaults of treason and lawlessness which threatened to convert our land of Constitutional Liberty into a scene of anarchy, and to make our name a byword and reproach among the nations. In the midst of the calamities of war a brighter future dawned upon us. Our forces are victorious on sea and land; the area of the Rebellion has been circumscribed; treason has been rebuked; the spirit of anarchy subdued; the sentiment of loyalty strengthened; foreign enemies abated. Let us pray that these auspicious results may be speedily followed by the restoration of peace and internal felicity throughout the land; that as a warning to posterity the instigators of the Rebellion, who have so wantonly and wickedly attempted to destroy our priceless Union, may be subjected to just punishment for their crime, and that their misdeeds shall never be brought back to their allegiance and duty; that all who have sinned against the majesty of law, in making war to subvert the mild and beneficent Government under which we live, may repent of their treason and have the sentiment of patriotism rekindled in their hearts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayor, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GEORGE OLYNKE, Mayor.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Gen. Burnside, in a private dispatch dated Knoxville, Nov. 19, says: "We are all right, yet the line is still interrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Nothing was heard from the latter place last night, nor up to 11 o'clock today." Parson Brownlow telegraphed from Harbottle Hill, Nov. 19, that "there is fighting all about Knoxville."

A letter from the blockading squadron off Mobile reports that a Rebel ram recently came out of the harbor and attacked the fleet. This ram is an iron-clad vessel, built by the contributions of the ladies of Mobile, and presented by them to that city. It is together with two steamers and a floating battery, constitutes the naval defense of Mobile. The ram, after receiving three shots from the Colorado and two from the Geopse, retires on the Mobile blockade, immediately put back under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan.

H. F. Mann's 8-inch breech-loading rifle gun was fired at the proving grounds near Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, in presence of Capt. J. H. Upham of the Navy, and Major T. S. Laddley of the War Department. The charge used was 16 pounds of powder, and the projectile a 150-pound elongated shot. The gun weighs 20,000 pounds, and was manufactured in the Trenton Locomotive Works. No breech-loading gun of this caliber has ever been made before. The experiment was most successful.

We learn from Chattanooga that desertions from the Rebel Army are now more numerous than at any time since the expulsion of Bragg from Middle Tennessee. The demoralization of the Rebels is increased daily. On the other hand, Gen. Grant's troops are in splendid spirits. Rebellions in the veteran corps are more numerous than was expected, and it is said on good authority that not less than four-fifths of the entire force will rejoin the army for the new term.

A great War meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday night. Speeches were made by the Hon. Jas. Dixon, Col. Henry C. Deming, the Rev. H. C. Trumbull, and others. A Committee of fifty was appointed to aid in recruiting. The prospects are good that Connecticut will furnish her full quota by the 5th of January.

William T. Smithson, convicted by the general court-martial of holding correspondence with the enemy, in violation of the fifty-seventh article of war, and of giving intelligence to the enemy, in violation of the same article, has been sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for the term of five years.

By an arrival from New-Orleans we have three days later intelligence from New-Orleans. There has been no material change in the situation. The war news is not specially interesting.

The reports of heavy fighting in Western Louisiana are untrue. There had been slight skirmishing, but nothing decisive had transpired. Our forces are still in the vicinity of Vermilionville, and everything was quiet.

The Rebels say they have almost nothing wherewith to feed the Union prisoners at Richmond, yet the Common Council of that city has just voted \$60,000 to buy a house for Gen. Lee.

The War meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last evening was attended by a great crowd of citizens. The Rev. Dr. Vinton, Gen. Pratt, and others, were in attendance.

The 74th N. Y. regt. has been mustered into service for one month, at Buffalo. It will do duty in that city and along Lake Erie.

Our Government now holds 31,070 Rebel prisoners. There are 49,000 negroes armed and in the service of the Government.

Rebel papers say that their great ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, La., is a total failure. She cost \$300,000.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race we have European dates to Nov. 12 four days later than these previously received.

The European Congress proposed by the Emperor of France was monopolizing public attention. The letter of the Emperor to the European Sovereigns has been published. He says his sole object is to arrive without shock at a pacification of Europe. Fifteen Powers are invited.

Lord Palmerston made a speech, in the course of which he asserted that England would have interfered in the American war but for the belief that it would have been in vain. England intended, he said, to remain strictly neutral. Mr. Villiers, a leading supporter of the Cabinet, made a speech in behalf of the Federal Government.

The Captain and crew of the Bold Hunter, destroyed by the privateer Georgia, had been landed at Tenerife, after very hard treatment.

The Prussian, Belgian, and Saxon Chambers were opened by the Sovereigns of those States in person.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant-Commander of Poland. He is to resume his task after the reestablishment of peace.

The U. S. steamer Keokau, which had been ordered from Queenstown, left that port on the 6th, during very bad weather.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Washington dispatch says that the supplies sent by Government have been permitted to reach their destination by the Rebel authorities. The rumor that the Rebels permitted clothing, but not food, to be distributed, is an error. Forty-eight thousand rations sent by the Secretary of War last week had been received; and a letter to the Government from Gen. Neal Dow states that they had been distributed. The contrary report was caused by the fact that the Rebels would not permit the officer in charge to accom-

pany the rations further than City Point. The Rebel authorities say that General Dow has been signing into the affairs of the Confederate commissariat, and General Winder had therefore deprived him of his authority to distribute the rations and clothing, but had given the matter in charge of Colonels Von Solander and Comandante and Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd. General Dow denies the charge made, and says that he got no information which was not openly communicated by the prisoners themselves.

The stockholders of the Boston and Worcester Railroad on Wednesday considered the subject of a renewed application to the Legislature for authority to consolidate that road with the Western, and the vote resulted in a majority for the consolidation of 2,094 shares; 4,131 shares voted in favor of laying the subject on the table, and 8,535 opposed it. At a meeting of the Western Railroad stockholders the resolution in favor of consolidation was passed unanimously.

A man, name unknown, on Friday afternoon made a desperate assault upon Henry Allen, barkeeper in a saloon at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred-and-Sixteenth street. Allen was cut with a knife, when Deputy Sheriff James Merriam, bearing the noise, came to his rescue. He was furiously assaulted, and in self-defense shot the assailant, who died almost instantly.

Capt. James Bryan of the 19th Precinct, who distinguished himself on the first night of the July riot, in leading the charge with his men against the rioters at the Park, received the unanimous Union nomination for Police Justice in the 19th District last evening.

Admiral Lisovsky has selected Hampton Roads as the winter quarters of the Russian fleet. The Brooklyn Navy-Yard was offered, but he declined on account of the difficulty of keeping his officers and men on board near a large city.

Rebel papers of the 18th report the continuation of the bombardment in Charleston harbor. They surmise, from certain unusual movements, that the Union forces are contemplating some important movement.

Little progress was made in the McCunn case yesterday. The Board of Canvassers directed that Supervisor Weissman examine into the disputed return, and report what the Inspectors and Canvassers have to say.

The Hon. Judge William D. Kelly of Philadelphia last evening delivered an eloquent lecture on "The Duty of the Day," before the Women's Loyal League, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

Advices from Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, confirm the news that a new trial is granted by the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Alexandra.

Gold is higher again, opening at 153, selling as high as 153 1/2, and falling to 152 1/2 at the Stock Exchange. At noon the rate was 153. In the afternoon the price ranged from 154 to 152, closing at 152 1/2. At the Stock Exchange Government bonds were steady, except Coupons of 1881, which fell to 104 1/2, under reports of a lower market in London. At the Second Board prices were fairly sustained. Stocks have been irregular all day. Early this morning the market was weak, and buyers ready to realize upon the small profits of the day during the past three days. At the Board there was no very marked change. Prices are steady as a whole, but operators are not inclined to move with vigor in any direction until Congress meets, and the financial position of the Government is declared by the Secretary of the Treasury. Money is easy at 7 1/2 per cent among brokers, and balances were offered about the street very freely all day.

Gov. Wm. H. Wallace, Union, has been elected Delegate in Congress from the new Territory of Idaho.

Returns from 96 of the 102 counties in Illinois give the following results: Union majority, 25,895; Democratic majority in 1862, 11,887; Union gains, 37,782. The 16 counties yet to come in will increase the Union majority a little.

We are requested to state that Dr. J. L. Brotherton is authorized to collect funds for the National Freedmen's Association. The Association is in great need of aid, performs the work it has undertaken faithfully and well, and its agent should never be turned away empty-handed by the charitable and patriotic to whom he may appeal.

We are assured on the best authority that the Police Commissioners were exceedingly cautious in their appointments of Poll Clerks in the "Dead-Rabbit" Districts of the Sixth Ward, and endeavored to secure the most trustworthy persons not identified with the peculiar politics of the Ward. As the Commissioners acted in accordance with a suggestion made in this paper some days before the election, it is proper to make this statement, now that the returns from that section are under discussion.

We print this morning on our first page the latest war news; on the second page a full account of the Gettysburg Dedication, an article on iron in New-York, and one on American Pianos; on the third page, letters from London and Paris; how we treat Rebel Prisoners, and The Coal Trade; on the fourth page, New Publications, and Fine Arts; on the fifth page, a Paris letter and Local News; on the sixth page, Summary of News and Editorial Articles; on the ninth page, War Letters and Domestic Intelligence.

We have given the full official vote for Secretary of State (in New-York) at the late election. For other candidates on the ticket, we find the following approximation by taking the Secretary's vote in three counties. The figures will be very near the actual official vote.

| SECRETARY OF STATE.  |                      | Majority. |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Union.               | Dem.                 |           |
| Depew.....314,473    | Champlin.....284,337 | 29,136    |
| Johnson.....314,553  | Church.....284,288   | 29,265    |
| Schuyler.....314,407 | Levy.....284,676     | 29,731    |
| Cochrane.....312,526 | Champlin.....284,391 | 28,135    |
| Taylor.....314,418   | Richmond.....284,799 | 29,619    |
| Bruce.....314,400    | Wright.....284,916   | 29,484    |
| Bates.....314,194    | McNeil.....284,826   | 29,368    |
| Selden.....313,250   | Allen.....284,078    | 29,172    |

This gives an average Union vote of 314,100; Democratic, 284,724; average Union majority, 29,376. Schuyler, for Treasurer, has the largest majority of any of the candidates. Depew has the largest, and Cochrane the smallest vote on the Union ticket. St. John has the largest and Lewis the smallest vote on the opposition ticket.

About four months since we published an extract from a letter on board a United States man-of-war in the Mediterranean narrating a Rebel plan for the capture of our Mediterranean squadron by iron-clads to be sent from England. The officer who wrote that letter has communicated to a gentleman connected with the Navy Department new facts relative to the progress of the Rebel navy in England. It is worth remarking that Mr. Laird stated in a letter to

Earl Russell that the rams "were not destined for any port in the Confederate States." This would seem to indicate their temporary service in the Mediterranean. The letter states that the parties engaged in building rams for the Rebel navy in Liverpool, Chatham and Portsmouth assert that there are now fourteen hundred sailors and marines in the maritime service of the Rebels; that they all receive every month from £2 10s. to £4. Inducements are also held out to pensioners of the English army, who are receiving annuities from the Government, to join the cause of the Rebels, while it is asserted, their families will still receive the pensions paid by the British Government. Of course this is a mere Rebel ruse, as Lord Palmerston's Cabinet would not be a party to any such trick. The somewhat defenseless character of our sloops-of-war in the eastern hemisphere render it a matter of congratulation that the rams have been so summarily disposed of.

## TO LOYAL YOUNG MEN.

You are entreated to volunteer to fill the ranks of the Armies of the Union. Hear us while we set forth our reasons for urging you to do so.

—Here is a tabular exhibit of the States which are claimed by Jeff. Davis as belonging to the Confederacy:

| State.              | Free Population. | Slaves.   | Total.     |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Alabama.....        | 519,164          | 453,132   | 972,296    |
| Arkansas.....       | 294,143          | 111,104   | 405,247    |
| Florida.....        | 78,666           | 61,753    | 140,419    |
| Georgia.....        | 567,097          | 469,232   | 1,036,329  |
| Kentucky.....       | 930,233          | 225,000   | 1,155,233  |
| Louisiana.....      | 276,290          | 323,010   | 599,300    |
| Mississippi.....    | 354,700          | 436,696   | 791,396    |
| Missouri.....       | 1,069,532        | 114,668   | 1,184,200  |
| North Carolina..... | 631,569          | 331,381   | 962,950    |
| South Carolina..... | 301,971          | 402,541   | 704,512    |
| Tennessee.....      | 833,995          | 275,875   | 1,109,870  |
| Texas.....          | 421,750          | 180,629   | 602,379    |
| Virginia.....       | 1,116,192        | 480,887   | 1,597,079  |
| Total.....          | 7,589,410        | 3,661,458 | 11,250,868 |

That is: more than one-third of the entire population of the United States are claimed by the Jeff. Davis Confederacy as having seceded from the Union and taken up with the rebel concern.

We are in the third year of the War; and the Confederacy is reduced by the recovery to the Union of the following:

| State.             | Free Population. | Slaves.   | Total.    |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Arkansas.....      | 294,143          | 111,104   | 405,247   |
| Kentucky.....      | 930,233          | 225,000   | 1,155,233 |
| Missouri.....      | 1,069,532        | 114,668   | 1,184,200 |
| Tennessee.....     | 833,995          | 275,875   | 1,109,870 |
| West Virginia..... | 6,994            | 280,619   | 287,613   |
| Total.....         | 3,232,897        | 1,341,156 | 4,574,053 |

Now it may be said that many of the Secessionists of the recovered States have fled with their slaves before our advancing armies to the still Rebel districts, where they are now upholding the Rebellion. We admit this, but insist that they are outnumbered by the Unionists (white and black) who have fled from the Rebel to find refuge and protection in the loyal States, so that the Four Millions of Whites and Two and a Half Millions of Slaves above given compose just about the total population of Dixie at this hour, less the waste of able-bodied men by the casualties of War.

It may be said that the Rebels still hold small portions of Louisiana and Arkansas. We admit it; but insist that the population of those fragments is far less than that of those portions of Mississippi, old Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Texas, which are firmly held by the armies of the Union. Thus, while the loyal States are as strong to-day as they ever were, the Rebellion is certainly a third weaker than it has been.

The Rebels began this contest, boasting that, if the Union were maintained by arms, the War should be waged not in the seceded but in the loyal States. They had no doubt of their ability to take Washington in a month, and dictate peace from the smoking ashes of Philadelphia or New-York within ninety days. Yet from that hour they have never seen the inside of Washington unless as spies or prisoners, and have never gained a permanent footing in any Free State—not even in Maryland. And they have not for months ventured to appear in force in any loyal State.

It is, then, the naked truth—scrutinize the figures for yourselves!—that about one-third of the area with nearly one-half the White population of the pretended Confederacy are at this hour restored to the Union.

There remain, then, the Two and a Half Millions of Slaves; and, if any one chooses to insist that they have been swelled to Three Millions by removals from the recovered States by their Rebel masters, we will concede that number. They are worth something to the Confederacy while they can be kept fettered and dole without too much trouble. When it comes to requiring one small white to watch and curb every three able-bodied slaves, then they become a burden. Now these slaves, being necessarily drawn back from all the frontiers to preclude their escape to our lines, are far more compactly located than of old. They have, moreover, been, and still must be, extensively shifted from place to place, increasing their facilities for intercommunication. They now know, down to the wooliest and stupidest child among them, that Union means LIBERTY for them: that the Rebellion is eternal Slavery. Can you believe those slaves longer an element of strength to the Rebellion? Once, they undoubtedly were: but are they now? How long is it since you have heard a Rebel boast of his fidelity? or have heard of their fighting for their masters? Are not the Rebels themselves clearly aware that the slaves are their implacable foes?

Then as to supplies: We do not believe the Rebels utterly destitute. We know that they cannot be at this season. Their Corn crop is just made; their Pork is now coming in; their Wheat should not be all gone yet, nor their Potatoes. But of beef, dead or alive, they confessedly have very little; and it must be considered that the States left to the Rebellion this side of the Mississippi have never yet grown their own food. (Texas is different; but Texas is utterly cut off and isolated from the main trunk of the Rebellion, so that she can afford it no aid whatever.)

Now it is admitted that the crops of the Atlantic Rebel States are very short this year—not more than half an average. Then the waste of war is terrible; and keeping on foot and in

active service armies equal to one in twenty of the entire and one in twelve of the Free population is a fearful strain on the resources of any country. It cannot long be maintained anywhere, much less in a country so poor and requiring such enormous amounts of army transportation as the South.

Our armies to-day outnumber those of the Rebellion; they press it on every side; they hold Kentucky and Tennessee, without which the Rebels admit that they must be starved out. But we need more men to fill up the thinned regiments and enable our Generals to make short work of what life remains in this most foul treason. The bounties offered are generous; the term of service will probably be short, especially if you rally promptly and generally. "Many hands make light work;" and Two Hundred Thousand men added to our Armies in a month would insure the overthrow of the Rebellion before Spring. Young Men of the Loyal States! take hold altogether and speedily finish the War!

## PAST AND COMING EVENTS ON THE UPPER TENNESSEE.

More than a week ago advices from Chattanooga announced a movement by a portion of Bragg's army in the direction of East Tennessee. Of its progress toward Knoxville, the intelligence of the appearance of a Rebel column before London, and the retreat of our forces from that place subsequently informed us. Still later, the news of the close approach of the enemy to Knoxville, contained in our special dispatches from that point, printed yesterday morning, may have disturbed the public. We believe, however, that there is no occasion for any apprehension as to the safety of Gen. Burnside's command.

To our certain knowledge, Gen. Grant had positive information that the Rebel force advancing upon East Tennessee consisted of only three divisions of infantry. Allowing five thousand muskets for each of these—a very liberal estimate—we have an aggregate number little over one-half the strength of the army we know to be at the disposal of Gen. Burnside. A large portion of his troops, it is true, are mounted, and hence will hardly be available in a pitched battle. Yet his infantry consists mostly of old and well-tried troops, and must be more than numerically equal to the enemy's. If, then, Gen. Burnside has his command well in hand, as accounts indicate, and has only to confront the force sent from near Chattanooga, we can see no ground for any fears as to the issue of the impending conflict.

There might be cause for uneasiness if a second Rebel column were approaching Knoxville from South-Western Virginia, simultaneously with that from Chattanooga. While it is possible that a force has been put in motion from the Virginia line, it seems certain that it has not reached Knoxville sufficiently to threaten Gen. Burnside. A body of troops coming from that direction, would have to march nearly 150 miles over extremely rough roads, and could not come within many days' march of Knoxville without due notice of its advance to our army. No information to that effect is yet made public.

It is not probable that Gen. Burnside will rely on fortified positions more than on the strength and prowess of his army to foil the plans of the enemy. In the former, the enemy would hardly attack him. Nor will his supplies, and the necessity of keeping our communications with the North uninterrupted open, allow him to await an attack, if the enemy choose not to make it. His only safe mode of operation is evidently to trust to his numerical advantage, and seek the chances of battle at once. Delay may bring the Rebel force from Virginia upon him; immediate action may enable him to meet both dangers successfully, by defeating the Rebel bodies separately, one after the other.

While we believe that Gen. Burnside has the means to defeat the enemy in front of him, we have also reason to think that the weakening of the Rebel army near Chattanooga, by the diversion of part of it into East Tennessee, will furnish Gen. Grant the opportunity to relieve his command from the great perplexities and dangerous uncertainties that are still hanging over it.

Since our troops, by a finely conceived and executed coup, obtained control of the Tennessee River between Bridgeport and a point a short distance below Chattanooga, and two new wagon-roads respectively on the south and north banks of the river, the impression has prevailed in the North that the difficulties experienced in supplying the Grand Army of the Tennessee had been entirely overcome. This is, unfortunately, not the case. But two steamboats of limited carrying capacity have been available so far for transportation by water, and this method of supply must depend upon the condition of the river. Wagon-trains are a second means; but the wretched character of the roads and the exhaustion of the draft animals, from long-continued insufficiency of food, limit the supplies through this channel. The frequent destruction of the pontoon bridges over the Tennessee by Rebel rafts floated down from above Chattanooga has also proved a great obstacle to the rapid movement of provisions and forage. Up to the present time, indeed, our army has been subsisted from week to week, but that is all. Gen. Grant's object, however, must be not only to feed it from day to day, but to re-clothe it, and equip it anew; replace the lost and broken-down horses and mules, numbering by thousands; accumulate supplies for the future—in short, to put it once more in condition for offensive movements.

The full means of communication with the North required for this end, and their undisturbed control during the Winter, he can only secure by driving the enemy from his immediate front. And in addition to the question of supplies, there are strategic motives that will induce him to make an effort to relieve his army from the close pressure of the enemy. The Rebel guns from Lookout Mountain, as well as from other points of the Rebel front, cover our position. Their sporadic use has hitherto occasioned but little annoyance to our troops, but there can be no doubt that they might be made to render them exceedingly uncomfortable. Again, Look-

out Mountain, by its abutment on the very bank of the river, forms a kind of huge, disconcerting wall between that part of the Army at Chattanooga and that ranged along the slope of the Raccoon Mountains under Gen. Hooker. As long as this formidable barrier remains in the hands of the enemy, communication can only be had between the two divisions of the army by crossing the Tennessee River twice, so that ready mutual support cannot be given, and the destruction of either of the connecting bridges isolates each from the other.

It cannot be questioned, in view of the division of Bragg's army for the flank operation in East Tennessee, that if Gen. Grant means to strike a blow this Winter, now is his time and opportunity. Since Gen. Sherman has effected a junction with him, the strength of his army is as great as it will ever be until the old regiments are filled up. We cannot print the figures, but know that the Army of the Cumberland alone is believed in Chattanooga to be equal in point of numbers to the Rebel force still in front of the place. And there is a weakness in the Rebel position which has been long apparent to our generals, and renders the chances of success even of a direct attack upon it by no means desperate. Lookout Mountain intervenes between the Rebel right and left just as it does between our two wings. Longstreet's corps, though now reported in front of Burnside, has been, and we incline to believe still is, confronting Hooker on the western slope. Success can only reach him from the Rebel left by an extremely difficult road over the mountain itself. Any movement on our part that would give us possession of the eastern avenues to the mountain would insure his capture or destruction.

Gen. Grant, ever since he took command, has been anxious to solve the problem of the security of our possession of Chattanooga definitely and decisively in our favor. We are convinced that he will not let the Winter pass without working the solution, whether he seize upon his present opportunity or not. This much is certain: Chattanooga, so far, has been to us a barren conquest—a mere possession of a piece of Rebel territory. Another battle will be necessary to secure us not only a permanent title to what we now have, but also the real value of the tenure; that is, the access to and control of the roads leading east and south from the place; all of which the enemy at present firmly holds. Without them, Chattanooga is not a gateway, but a gate, locked by Rebel hands, from behind which we cannot move in any direction.

## THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP.

Whoever will take the pains to examine the election returns, police and official, of the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward, will at once be convinced of the character of the machinery by which it is now sought to push Chief Justice Bosworth off the Bench of the Superior Court, and to place thereon in his stead John H. McCunn, the candidate of that double-headed interest, which dominates this unhappy Ward in fraternal harmony of purpose. Here there can be no mistake—indeed there has been but little effort at concealment. The character of the transaction is all but insolently avowed. Figures are altered to suit the situation; and no fair-minded man can rise up from even a cursory examination of the case without being satisfied that our self-governing system will become a failure if an outrage upon justice and decency of this character can be allowed to triumph.

Here are the figures officially sent to Police Headquarters by the proper officers immediately after the termination of the canvass by the District Canvassers on the evening of the election:

| SIXTH DISTRICT, FIFTH WARD.   |         |
|---|---------|
| McCunn.....   | 311     |
| Bosworth.....   | 294     |
| McCunn's majority over Bosworth.....  | 17      |
| Total votes cast in the District for the two Judgeships of the Superior Court.....          | 605     |
| This divided by two, gives the total number of voters for this office in this District..... | 302 1/2 |

These figures—433—are undoubtedly correct. They tally with the votes cast for those other candidates, in whom the Fifth Ward potentates had no particular interest. Thus for Court of Appeals there were 431 votes cast; for Surrogate, 427; for Supreme Court, 434; for Recorder, 398; and for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 431. It will be seen therefore that 433 votes each for the two Judges of the Superior Court will agree very well with the average vote cast for the balance of the ticket in this district.

The return of the District Canvassers made to the Police Headquarters was undoubtedly correct.

Let us look now at the official return as it appears in the official canvass:

| SIXTH DISTRICT, FIFTH WARD.   |         |
|---|---------|
| McCunn.....   | 311     |
| Bosworth.....   | 294     |
| McCunn's majority over Bosworth.....  | 17      |
| Total votes cast in the District for the two Judgeships of the Superior Court.....          | 605     |
| This divided by two, gives the total number of voters for this office in this District..... | 302 1/2 |

It will hardly be pretended that any "clerical error" lay at the bottom of these alterations. In any one footing up, a "clerical error" might easily occur; but here we see a regular, deliberate, calculating alteration of all the figures. Bosworth is diminished down from 311 to 294; McCunn is increased from 290, as reported officially at Police Headquarters, to 311; while to keep pace with McCunn's increasing vote, and still to keep their favorite candidate ahead, Mr. Garvin is increased by just 100 precisely. They then added 8 for "Scattering," to show a change, however slight, in the vote of the district, thus raising the total of votes cast from 433 to 437; and the figures thus changed have already received the official approval of the Board of County Canvassers, otherwise known as the Board of Supervisors—a body created anomalously, half Republican and half Democratic, in order to secure fair play!

We trust that the Board of County Canvassers will do absolute justice in this matter. If they find that John H. McCunn was fairly entitled to any votes in the Fifth District of the Eighth Ward which have not been duly returned, let those votes be at once counted in his favor. In that district McCunn relies upon the Police Returns for evidence that he has been elected by 158 majority over Chief Justice Bosworth. He claims in that district that the Police Returns are accurate; and we only ask that

the rule under which he claims shall be made to "work both ways." In the Fifth District of the Sixth Ward, the Police Returns make it clear either that an imposition has been perpetrated upon the County Canvassers, or that they are conniving (which we cannot think) at one of the most disgraceful acts in our elective history. It is their duty to have a thorough examination of that case made. Should they fail it will be the duty of the Attorney-General of the State, whose attention is hereby solicited to the case, to institute proceedings for a review of the action of the District Canvassers.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors! the State Constitution was seriously strained to bring you into official existence. You are practically a Board elected, one-half by the majority—the other half by the minority. This was thought justifiable and necessary, in view of the former unbroken license of the dominant Democratic majority. But better a thousand times to have the whole Board Democratic, than to have the responsibility for such an affair as this half saddled on the Republican party. We beg you, for your own sakes, to be careful in this matter. A Judgeship of the Superior Court—an office lasting for six years—is not a matter to be trifled with. The whole State has an interest in it, and the Legislature cannot omit to notice any dereliction of duty on your part. Do justice to McCunn; we would not wrong the mearest worm that crawls. But also do justice to Mr. Bosworth.

## THE 15TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.  
 Sir: In your issue of the 14th inst. is an article in relation to the election in the Fifth Senatorial District, which does great injustice to some of your own political friends and to the citizens of the Towns of Coecheet and Callicoon generally.

The Inspectors of Election in these towns are not so Democratic, and the vote for Niven, Senator, is NOT so GREAT as the Judge vote of last year in each of these towns; while Judge Low has more votes in each of these towns than were given for the Republican ticket in 1862, or in 1861. When, then, is the evidence of fraud?

There were votes given for H. R. Low, which were returned in some cases, as given for Henry